



JACK'S NOVEL POCKET PIECE

Had Carried Small Around in Pocket Until Children Were Snugly Settled for Bed-Time Talk.

When the children were snugly settled for the bed-time talk Jack fished up a small shell from the depths of his pocket, where he had been carrying it all day for this occasion. "Tell us all about that," he said. "I often find them in the garden, but there is never anything in them. I know that the shells couldn't get there all alone, but why do we never see the snails?"

"Because the snail is usually tucked safely away inside the shell," mamma answered, "and knows too much to come out when curious little boys are around. If you will go into the garden some warm sunny day just after a shower, you will perhaps be able to find a snail dragging himself and his house along one of the walks. When the weather is dry or cold they close the door of their house with a kind of membrane that they manufacture themselves, just as the spider makes its web or the silkworm its cocoon. During the winter they find shelter somewhere in a crevice, or make a hole in the ground, which they cover with dead leaves. Here they remain safe and warm until the first spring rains call them out in search of food."

"The snail has almost as many teeth as the fly has eyes, often having one or two hundred rows of them. It knows how to use them too, and often does great mischief to gardens with them. Some gardeners catch and destroy them by spreading cabbage leaves on the ground to attract them."

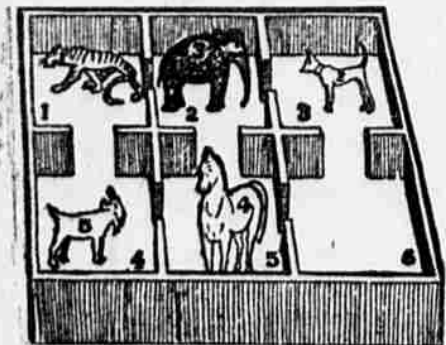
"The body of the snail is very soft, and it has four horns, two long ones and two short ones. You will notice two tiny black spots at the end of the long horns. These are the eyes; and if you look very closely when the snail first puts out his horns, you will see these eyes move up until they reach the tips."

"In some countries snails are considered good to eat. The ancient Romans kept them in an inclosure made for that purpose, and fed them on meal and boiled wine until they were fattened and ready for the table. The most wonderful thing about the snail is its power to heal its own injuries. It is one of the most remarkable physicians on earth, but its only patient is itself. Not only is it able to heal wounds on any part of its body, but even the head may be cut off, and another one will grow."—Sunday School Visitor.

PEN PUZZLE IS INTERESTING

Trick Is to Place Animals in Stalls Corresponding With Numbers as Shown in Illustration.

In how few moves can you place each of the animals in its proper pen without ever having two in the same pen? The number on the animals



Pen Puzzle.

should correspond to the numbers of the pens.

The animals are rearranged into their proper pens by moving them in the following order: 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 4 and 5.

ORIGIN OF FLYING MACHINES

When Balloons Were First Invented No Man Could Be Found Who Was Willing to Make Ascension.

When the first flying machine or balloon was invented no man could be found to venture to go up in it, so they placed a sheep, a cock and a duck in the basket and let them try it.

This was in Paris on June 5, 1783. The balloon was made by two young men, sons of a paper maker, and was filled with hot air. It went up to a height of nearly half a mile and then gradually sank back to earth, and the animals were found contentedly reposing in the basket as if nothing had happened.

This experiment was thought so successful that on November 21 the same year a young naturalist named De Rozier and an army officer, the Marquis d'Arlandes, went up in a balloon and stayed aloft about half an hour. This made young De Rozier so bold that two years afterward he tried to cross the English channel and was drowned.

Was Baby Needed?

Elmer, though only a little boy, was the eldest child of an already numerous family. He was invited to go in and see a little baby sister. Asked by his mother what he thought of the baby, he said: "W'y, mamma, it's real nice. But do you think we need it?"

NEAT TRICKS WITH MATCHES

Success of Deception More Often Than Not Rests Entirely on Its Readiness and Simplicity.

The success of a good trick more often than not rests entirely on its readiness and simplicity of performance. For the following all that is necessary is a box of ordinary wooden matches.

Arrange fifteen matches in the four figures given below. Then ask a friend (preferably a bachelor) to take away three and leave an explicit explanation of what "matches" are

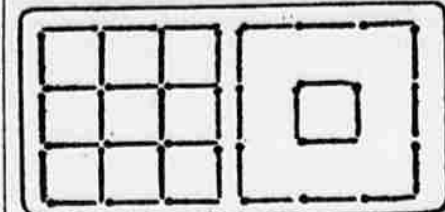


Matches and Matches.

made of. Those to be removed are lettered a, b and c.

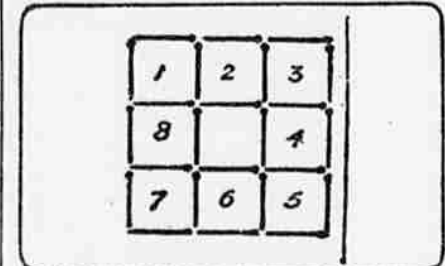
Place twenty-four matches into a cube of nine small squares. Remove eight of the matches and leave only two squares. Experience will show that the solution of this trick is far more difficult than the uninformed would at first imagine. All that is necessary is to leave the four sides of the cube and the small middle square.

Replace the matches into the original cubes of nine squares, throwing



Cube Puzzle.

seven other matches on the table. Now challenge anyone present to take each of the seven matches separately and, commencing with any square (the middle one excepted), count four successive squares, including that of the start, dropping the match into an empty fourth. A square already containing a match must be counted in the course of



Square Puzzle.

a move, but it cannot be used as a starting point. Each match must alike commence, and find its destination in an empty square. The middle square must not be counted at all, neither for the start nor finish, nor in the course of a move. It will be found that there is little difficulty in securing squares for five, or even six, matches; but the placing of the entire seven is by no means a simple matter.

The solution is as follows: The square from which the first move is made must receive the next match. If the start commenced at 1, for instance, and the match consequently found its destination in 4, it must be arranged that the next falls in 1. The counting of the second would therefore have to begin at six. Similarly the third match is made to drop into 6 by starting at 3, and so on until all seven have been placed.

BUSY LITTLE TREE PLANTERS

By Burying Nuts of Chestnut, Hickory and Walnut Squirrels Perform Most Important Duty.

Contrary to common belief, the gray squirrels of the United States do not lay up their winter store of nuts in mass, but bury each one separate and apart from the rest, and for this reason they are nature's most important chestnut, hickory and walnut tree planters, Harper's Weekly remarks.

The nuts are hidden in the ground, often at a considerable distance from one another, and either by instinct or a remarkable memory the squirrels will penetrate through several feet of snow when in want of food and seldom, if ever, fail to find the hidden treasures.

They do not need or use the one-tenth part of the provender they have hidden away in the ground, and what they do not consume germinates the next spring and in this way we get our uniform nut tree forests, which would otherwise grow in cluster under the parent tree where the nuts have fallen.

In their burying operations squirrels often cover a large area of ground, seeking the most favorable spot for hiding their food; this accounts for trees springing up in the most diverse places.

Production and Consumption. Myrtle, who is studying physical geography, likes to flaunt her superior knowledge.

"Jimnie," she said to her little brother, "I bet you don't know what germination produces."

"I don't know what it produces," replied Jimmy, "but I know the German nation consumes lots of sauerkraut and wienerwurst."—Youngstown Telegram.

No Time.

"Son, do you read blood and thunder novels?"

"No, sir. It's all I kin do to keep up wit' the horrible crimes in the current news."

HOLD UP A TRAIN; FORGET DYNAMITE

Bold Bandits Stopped the Express All Right, but Missed the Booty.

MEMORY'S LOSS FATAL

Explosive, Most Important Item in Train Robbers' Equipment, Lay a Mile Away When Time Came to Blow Up the Safe.

Homestake, Mont.—Residents of this town are laughing over the discomfiture of three bold bandits, who, after holding up a train and preparing to dynamite the express car safe, discovered that the explosive had been left behind. Firing a few shots to convince the chuckling engineer and fireman that they were real brigands, despite their poor memories, the men rode off into the forests to hide their shame.

The train holdup itself was of the regular frontier order. The denouement, however, proved the greatest farce ever enacted in that robber-ridden region of pioneer days. In the tall grass a mile and a half west of Homestake, the bandits had deposited half a wagonload of paraphernalia when no one was looking. There were torpedoes, masks and automatic pistols, but most important of all, dynamite.

Equipped as they thought for final action, the men awaited the arrival of a limited train on the Northern Pacific. Torpedoes were exploded at the opportune time. When the engineer and fireman blithely skipped down the locomotive step the robbers were there to meet them and give orders. Within a minute the express car was uncoupled from the rest of the train and with masked bandits aboard, the locomotive was run through the tunnel.

Four hundred feet beyond the tunnel exit, the highwayman chief commanded the engineer to stop. The order was obeyed and the engineer turned to face his "superior officer." By the light of the firebox he saw the bandit was perplexed.

"What's the matter, boss?" he asked. Ignoring the inquiry, the robber chieftain said to his confederates: "I've forgotten the dynamite; it's back with the train."

"Tee hee," twittered the engineer. "A fine specimen you are," said the fireman. "We'll go back and get it for you."

"Make 'em run back," said one robber, but his chief objected. "Everybody in those cars will be awaiting with cannons," he said. "The job's



"I've Forgotten the Dynamite."

off boys." So the bootless trio took to their horses and rode disconsolately away.

SEEDY LOOKING, BUT OH MY!

Rebukes Fresh Clerk Who Asks: "How Much Do You Want, 35 Cents' Worth?"

San Francisco, Cal.—Trailing a heavy, soiled canvas sack, a seedy-looking individual, whose name is withheld, sauntered into County Treasurer McDougald's office and asked if the bonds recently voted to extend San Francisco's municipal railway had been placed on sale. A youthful clerk waited on the stranger.

"Yep," said the clerk, sizing up his questioner. "How much do you want, about 35 cents' worth?"

The man slammed his sack down on the table. Then he began stacking up \$20 gold pieces.

"I reckon, young feller," he said, "that I want about \$25,000 worth, but I won't do business with you."

Treasurer McDougald closed the deal within fifteen minutes.

"Now if you will turn over to me about \$1,000,000 worth more, I will take them. I have application on file now for that amount."

"All right," said McDougald; "call around Tuesday and get them."

Indict Surgeons.

Philadelphia.—Four surgeons in the University of Pennsylvania were indicted by the October grand jury, charged with unnecessary cruelty to dogs in experimental work.

Prevailing Styles in the New Shoes.



EVERY season finds women more exacting in the matter of footwear. Shoes and stockings must be faultless for the well dressed and up-to-date member of modern society, whether she be a devotee of fashion, or engaged in business or simply devoting her time to the business of being a woman.

The styles now prevailing and those just preceding them have brought the fact into prominence. It is not the fashion to conceal them, but to clothe them daintily and set the flimsiest of draperies about them. Lace and chiffon petticoat, slashed skirts and hanging draperies all bespeak attention to fine footwear.

For general wear a neat looking, inconspicuous shoe all of leather, or of leather and cloth, should be chosen. Perfect fit and neat finish are the matters of importance for shoes to be worn for shopping, traveling and general utility. Two pairs are more economical than one, if such shoes are worn every day, and one should alternate them. They are easily kept in commission in this way. One pair dressed and on the shoe tree stands always in readiness. Properly cleaned and aired and polished, they will pay for the attention with long service.

For dressier wear in the winter there is the shoe with patent calf vamp and brocade silk top in black. This is an elegant shoe with any visiting or dinner gown except the most brilliant of opera or ball gowns. The same vamp with plain black cloth top puts the shoe in another class where

it is appropriate for the demi-toilet or the tailor-made.

Elegant and more showy shoes are shown with patent vamp and gray buckskin top, and others with patent vamp and tops in shepherd check or in cloth or suede leather matching a gown in color. These made-to-match shoes are effective, but not essential to a proper shoe outfitting for the average woman.

For evening dress there is a variety in slippers to choose from. Black satin with a French heel is a great favorite. The range of ornamentation for the toes of evening slippers is quite wide also.

In black or bronze there is the strapped slipper with bead embroidery. It is a graceful shoe and a fine choice for those who need only one pair of slippers with which to look the season's full dress occasions in the face. It is dressy enough for any wear.

The price of good shoes has advanced because the materials of which they are made cost more than they have heretofore. There is no economy in buying cheap shoes. The expenditure at the end of a year will be greater if one keeps the feet respectfully clothed, if cheap shoes are bought than if the better grades are worn. If one must economize let it be in some other direction and not in the matter of footwear. Quality cannot be sacrificed here without of a certainty involving both economy and comfort in the end.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

COIFFURE AND HAIR ORNAMENT MOST EFFECTIVE

THE very attractive and becoming coiffure pictured here belongs to the class described as the "Casque" coiffure. All the hair is waved and combed to the nape of the neck and the crown of the head at the back. There is the shallowest of parts at the front with the hair at each side brought down over the ears, wholly concealing them.

To make this hairdress the hair must be parted off all around the crown of the head, and waved. That which is left on the crown is to be laid in a flat coil at the back and pinned down securely. All the remainder (except the lock left at the middle of the forehead) is to be drawn loosely



back to the coil and over it. The hair at the nape of the neck is first brought up and the ends tucked under the coil or pinned around it. The ends of the front and side hair are then disposed of in the same way.

Then the lock at the middle of the forehead is parted and brought down at each side over the ears to the nape of the neck. The ends (the lock being light) are tucked under the waved hair covering the coil and pinned into place with invisible pins.

A light fringe of hair curled in flat, short ringlets, is cut across the forehead in a line more or less curved or straight, as best becomes the wearer. These ringlets must be flattened to the head to preserve the correct lines in this coiffure. This may be done by tying them down with a light veil for a few minutes.

The coiffure is finished with an ornamented band and single, curling spray of Paradise. The band in this costume is made of flat jade beads matching those worn with the costume about the neck. But there are innumerable bands, those of black gauze or velvet and rhinestones being among the most effective.

The costume worn by the handsome brunette is of black velvet and silver embroidered net, with a skirt which appears to wrap about the figure, terminating in a high waist line. The rather scanty bodice is made of white chiffon. With a drapery of gossamer lace it would be much prettier and more in keeping with American ideas of modesty, which criticism is made without apologies to the great designer, who, with such wonderful fabrics to work with, yet missed the final finishing touch by placing a glorious skirt with an insignificant waist on so splendid a model.

The coiffure suits the style of the wearer and her costume. It is one of those that almost any one will find becoming, except women with very thin faces and necks. For them there are other designs which soften or conceal their defects.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Slashed Petticoat.

We have had the "tango" gown; now has descended upon us the "tango" petticoat. This latest addition to the wardrobe of the fashionable woman is made of but two pieces, with seams in the side, which, needless to say, are open to a point just above the knee. The front and back breadths of the petticoat are scalloped, sloping gradually up to the joining of the seams at the knee. The garment in this instance is edged with a platted ruffle of the silk of which the skirt is made, but lace of almost any kind would be nearly as effective. To regulate the height of the skirt slashes on each side of the openings there have been sewn crocheted rings, through which a lacing of ribbon is passed.

All Shades of Gray.

Gray in all possible shades is one of the colors of the season. Pearl gray is being most successfully combined with white velvet and ermine for really rich tea gowns; and a deep shade of smoke gray is being very much used for mantles in conjunction with bands of smoke gray fox. All shades of rich blue are in demand in such materials as velours de laine and liberty cashmere. Costumes in these materials are trimmed with bands of sable or a black fox, and the craze of the moment seems to be for Chinese embroidery of the finest description.

STILL ONE HOPE REMAINED

Frederick's Idea Showed That He Could Shine in Future on Diplomatic Service.

Mrs. Titus carefully locked the jam closet, and told her two sons, eight and ten years of age, that she was going shopping.

"All right, mom," came the chorus. The street door had hardly shut behind Mrs. Titus when the two youngsters made a concerted rush for the jam closet. It was locked. A hunt for keys produced half a dozen. Each one was tried patiently, but not one fitted. The lock held, the jam closet remained inaccessible.

"What a shame!" said Thomas, the younger.

"Well," said Frederick, the elder, "we can wait until mamma comes home and ask her for something for being good boys."—New York Evening Post.

ERUPTION ON CHILD'S BODY

R. F. D. No. 2, Jackson, Mo.—"Our daughter, who is ten months old was suffering from an eruption all over the body. In the beginning they were small red spots and afterwards turned to bloody sores. We tried all sorts of ointments but they did not procure any relief for our child. She cried almost day and night and we scarcely could touch her, because she was covered with sores from head to foot."

"We had heard about the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and made a trial with them, and after using the remedies, that is to say, the Soap and the Ointment, only a few days passed and our child could sleep well and after one week she was totally well." (Signed) August F. Bartels, Nov. 25, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Needed Only the Beginning.

Anatole France once agreed to write an essay on Moliere. He repeatedly broke his promise to his publisher, who finally threatened him with legal proceedings unless a certain number of pages were delivered within a specified time. France hurried off to his lawyer, who was none other than Raymond Poincare, now president. M. Poincare heard his story and said that the author would better comply with the publisher's demand. "It's impossible," said France. "But you're a genius," was the reply. "Genius is infinite patience. I can't possibly do it in the time," said France. "Nevertheless be gin," replied the advocate, "and we'll see." So Poincare dictated the first sentence, "Moliere is a Parisian," and added, "Go on from there." France was complacent, perhaps inspired by the suggestion of the words, and the brilliant piece of criticism was easily done in time.

Would Be Informed.

Marie had been naughty at the dinner table and her mother had sent her into the next room to remain until she was sorry for her behavior.

Marie cheerfully complied. Making no expression of repentance after a suitable time had elapsed, her mother called from an adjoining room:

"Marie, dear, aren't you sorry?"

No answer. On a repetition of the question, however, Marie replied, with a sweet and patient dignity:

"Mamma, please don't ask me any more. I'll tell you when I'm sorry."

Willing to Oblige.

Lady of the House (to persistent peddler)—If you don't go away immediately, I shall whistle for the dog. Peddler (calmly)—Then let me sell you a whistle, mum.—Lippincott's.

Disillusionment.

The New Bride (absent-mindedly)—Happy, dearest. It's the happiest honeymoon I've ever spent!—London Opinion.

Toasted to a Golden Brown!

Sounds "smacking good," doesn't it?

That's

Post Toasties

Tender thin bits of the best parts of Indian Corn, perfectly cooked at the factory, and ready to eat direct from the package—fresh, crisp and clean.

There's a delicate sweetness about "Toasties" that make them the favorite flaked cereal at thousands of breakfast tables daily.

Post Toasties with cream and a sprinkling of sugar—

Delicious

Wholesome

Easy to serve

Sold by Grocers everywhere